

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-515

Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House

172 Green Street

Annapolis, Maryland

Circa 1830

Private

The building at 172 Green Street was constructed circa 1830 by Brice B. Brewer, Sr., who had obtained title to the property in 1815. The Greek Revival-style dwelling is located on property owned and subdivided in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by Dr. Charles Carroll and his heirs. The three-story dwelling was constructed adjacent to an imposing three-story gambrel-roofed structure erected between 1805 and 1815 that stood at what is now 170 Green Street (AA-512). Initially used as rental property, the single-family dwelling was occupied in the 1840s by John Quynn. It was owner-occupied for the first time when German-born John Himmelheber, an engineer at the State House, purchased the property in 1867. The brick structure was enlarged by the construction of a brick and wood-frame wing and additions on the southeast rear elevation in the mid- to late nineteenth century. One of the additions is composed of an earthfast-frame shed constructed of reused early-nineteenth-century materials, and provides one of the last examples of earthfast construction in the City of Annapolis. The southwest side wall of the now-freestanding building was reconstructed following the demolition of the adjacent early-nineteenth-century gambrel-roofed structure circa 1870.

The main block of the house is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof of standing-seam metal. A pair of end chimneys is located on the northeast side elevation and a saw-tooth brick cornice extends across the façade. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond on the façade, three-course American bond on the northeast elevation, and seven-course American bond on the reconstructed southwest side wall. A double-story porch addition, built between 1903 and 1913, adorns the northeast side elevation.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-515

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House

other John Quynn House

2. Location

street and number 172 Green Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name John Allen, Jr.

street and number 172 Green Street telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 7370 folio 512

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 1174 tax ID number 00607600

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total
			1
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The three-story, three-bay, side-passage brick townhouse at 172 Green Street was erected circa 1830. It is located on the southeast side of Green Street between Duke of Gloucester Street and Main Street, and was originally attached to an imposing gambrel-roofed dwelling at what is presently designated as 170 Green Street (AA-512). Following the demolition of this abutting structure circa 1870, the building underwent several major architectural changes, including the erection of new side wall to replace a razed party wall.

The main block of the house reflects the Greek Revival style. It is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof of standing-seam metal. A pair of end chimneys is located on the northeast side elevation and a saw-tooth brick cornice extends across the façade. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond on the façade, three-course American bond on the northeast elevation, and seven-course American bond on the reconstructed southwest side wall. A double-story porch addition, built between 1903 and 1913 adorns the northeast side elevation. A three-story wood-frame wing and a two-story brick-and-frame kitchen addition, constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century, extend from the southeast elevation. Although these rear additions have undergone extensive alterations and are generally the result of early-twentieth-century building campaigns, it appears that the kitchen addition was built upon an older (possibly early-nineteenth-century) brick foundation and incorporates part of a brick wall into its predominantly wood-frame structure. Further, a two-room, earthfast-frame shed that appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century abuts the rear kitchen addition. This shed possibly part of an outhouse, is a makeshift structure built of re-used early-nineteenth-century materials and is a significant example of earthfast construction. The kitchen addition is possibly located on the site of the smokehouse noted in the 1831 deeds of sale, or portions of the earthfast-frame shed could be part of the smoke house. The smoke house was located at the rear of the property during its association in the early nineteenth century with 170 Green Street.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

Main Block:

The façade or northwest elevation faces directly onto Green Street, with no setback. It is divided into three bays with a side-passage entry and two window openings on the first story. The second and third stories are symmetrically pierced by three window openings. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond with major reconstruction of the brick below the first-story windows and significant repointing above and below the second-story windows. In addition, the southern end of the façade has been built out one brick-length from the original arris of the building, as has the saw-tooth cornice, to allow for the construction of a new southwest side wall. The wall was reconstructed following the demolition of the imposing gambrel-roofed building constructed between 1805 and 1815 at 170 Green Street. These two structures shared a brick wall that originally was the northeast exterior wall of 170 Green Street, which was razed circa 1870. The new brick is toothed into the old, although it is clearly an alteration. Metal tie rods capped with stars mark the façade.

The side-passage entry is entered directly from the street with a stone stoop leading from ground level to the wooden entry sill. The six-paneled wood replacement door is recessed into the brick walls with narrow beaded casing surrounding the door and the four-light transom. A rebuilt or heavily repointed jack-arched lintel tops the transom. Two 6/6 windows with large interior beaded casing, wood sills, louvered replacement shutters, and repointed jack-arched lintels are located in the northern bays.

The second and third stories have three 6/6 windows; those on the third story are shorter. All of the windows have large interior beaded casing, wood sills, and louvered replacement shutter. The second-story windows have repointed jack-arched lintels, while those on the third story have flat-arched lintels. Above the third story is a corbelled brick cornice with two courses of bricks stepped out slightly and laid in a saw-tooth pattern. A single front-gabled dormer with a 6/6 window is located at the center of the side-gabled roof.

The northeast elevation is laid in three-course American-bond brick. Paired brick end chimneys, flush with the wall surface, rise above the roofline on either side of the gable ridge. A double-story porch, added between 1903 and 1913, has metal replacement columns on the first

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story and narrow tapered wood columns on the second story. It is covered by a half-hipped roof. A single entry opening, cut into the brick wall, opens onto the second floor of this open porch. The door is surrounded by early-twentieth-century square-edged casing.

The southwest elevation was reconstructed circa 1870, following the demolition of the gambrel-roofed building that was constructed at 170 Green Street between 1805 and 1815. Laid in seven-course American-bond brick, the wall is pierced by a single 6/6 window opening in the first story of the westernmost bay. The brick wall has a high watertable, clad with a stucco or concrete finish, which rises above the first story.

The southeast rear elevation of the main block of the house is exposed only at the eastern end and is largely obscured by a three-story rear wing. The exposed narrow bay of the main block has a single 6/6 window in each of the three stories. A front-gabled dormer with a 6/6 window is located on center of the rear slope of the roof.

The Rear Wing and Adjoining Additions:

The rear of the dwelling includes an attached wing consisting of three sections, all of which have undergone significant alterations during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In 1885, based upon the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map, the rear wing consisted of a two-story brick section attached to the southeast rear wall of the main block of the house, a one-story brick addition, and a one-story wood-frame shed addition.

Between 1891 and 1897, the two-story brick wing was modified and appears to have been disconnected from the main block of the house and re-connected by a frame hyphen. By 1913, the two-story wing was raised to three stories and three of its four brick walls replaced with a wood-frame structure. The one-story brick addition was rebuilt partially of wood-frame, leaving the brick walls intact on the southwest side and northeast end walls. After 1954, this one-story addition was raised to two stories, the second story constructed of wood frame. The wood-frame sheds attached to the brick wing remained intact during this period of change.

As it stands today, the rear wing consists of a three-story, three-bay brick-and-frame wing, a two-story brick-and-frame addition, and a one-story wood-frame shed addition.

The southwest side wall of the three-bay wing is part brick and part wood-frame, abutting the rear wall of the main block. The wing is clearly delineated from the main block by a distinct seam in the brickwork. However, because the southwest side wall of the main block was reconstructed circa 1870, it is not clear whether it abuts the rear wing or whether the rear wing was built after it. In any case, the brick bonding of this elevation of the main block is seven-course American bond, while the rear wing is laid in random five-, six- and seven-courses American-bond brick. The brick wall is painted white at the first story and is unpainted on the second story. The third story, of wood-frame construction, is clad with square-butt wood shingles. The remaining walls are constructed of wood frame and clad with square-butt wood shingles. The entire structure is covered with a shed roof and has a parged brick chimney built against its southeast rear wall.

The northeast elevation of the wing, which faces the side yard and is three bays deep, is defined by three equally placed 2/2 windows on each of the three stories. A door is located between the first and second window bays on the first story. All the openings are trimmed with square-edged casing with projecting ogee-molded wood lintels.

A two-story addition, similarly of brick-and-frame construction and covered with a flat roof, abuts the three-story wing. This addition, used as the kitchen, is constructed of brick on the northeast and southwest elevations. The walls are laid in a random four- to seven-course

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American bond and rise from the foundation level to the first story. The second story is wood-frame construction and clad with square-butt wood shingles. The first story of this addition features 2/2 windows with square-edged wood casings with projecting ogee-molded lintels. The second story has smaller modern openings with 1/1 windows.

A one-story, two-room shed addition abuts the southeast rear wall of the kitchen addition. This earthfast shed is wood-frame construction with uncut log posts placed directly in the ground. The shed roof is formed by uncut log rafters. The southwest elevation is clad with wide vertical boards, while the remaining elevations are clad with wood shingles. The vertical boards are sawn, not hewn, and are joined to the log posts with cut nails. The wide sheathing boards of the roof are also sawn; some showing signs of circular saw marks. The northeast wall of the rear room of the shed is clad with re-used board-and-batten siding and horizontal planking.

Interior

The interior of the main block of the house has a side-passage, double-parlor plan with Greek Revival-style and Victorian-era detailing. The side passage is a long and narrow space with a Victorian-era straight-flight stair located against the southwest wall. The stair has an octagonal newel post, turned balusters, and a closed beaded-edged stringer. The floor of the passage has narrow replacement boards located in the front section. These replacement boards extend to the stair, at which point the original wide floorboards run the length of the passage. The narrow floorboards and stair were apparently replaced at the time that the southwest wall of the house was reconstructed circa 1870. A wood baseboard with a beaded cap frames the plaster wall.

Two entry openings lead from the front and the rear of the passage into the front and rear parlors, while an entry opening at the end of the passage leads into the rear stair hall in the rear wing. A six-paneled door under the stair opens into a contemporary closet. All of the entry casings in the passage date from different periods and reflect the fashions of hardware. The casings around the entries leading into the front and rear parlors have bull's eye corner blocks and fluted backbanding. The rear entry openings are adorned with just bull's eye corner blocks. The original six-paneled closet door has modern square-edged casings, but lacks corner blocks. The lockbox on this door is inscribed, "Walker Improved Lock."

The northwest and southeast parlors are similar in size and plan with chimney breasts centered on their northeast walls. Both rooms are finished with random-width wooden floorboards, beaded baseboards, and square-edged window casings. The parlors are connected by a double-wide opening between the rooms. The northwest parlor is ornamented with square-edged casings with a large interior bead, while the southeast parlor has bull's eye corner blocks. The wood mantel in the northwest parlor, finished with a recessed paneled architrave appears to date from the early twentieth century. The marble mantle in the southeast parlor dates from the circa 1870 period of alteration. It has a central keystone-like motif over the arched opening.

The rear wing of the house, divided into three parts on the exterior, corresponds with the following rooms on the interior: the three-story brick-and-frame wing includes a stair hall and breakfast room. The two-story rear addition houses the kitchen and the one-story shed addition contains a shed/storage area.

The stair hall is a narrow transverse corridor with an early to mid-twentieth-century quarter-turn stair located in the southern corner. It has narrow wood floorboards. The stair has a square newel post with a round cap and square balusters. A beaded board door leading to a closet under the stair is original to the structure. Within the closet, the carriage of the stair is visible, showing its circular sawn members. The breakfast room similarly features narrow wood floorboards and square-edged casings with bull's eye corner blocks. The kitchen, located in the rear addition, is separated from the breakfast room by a brick wall. The kitchen is equipped with modern materials and furnishings. The cellar below the kitchen, reached from the shed addition on the exterior, has brick walls and a dirt floor.

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The brick walls appear to represent several periods of construction and provide evidence that this addition was built upon the foundations of an older building on the site, possibly the smokehouse noted in the 1831 deed of sale.

A crawl space located under the breakfast room in the three-story wing opens onto the cellar. Although the crawl space was not penetrated it appears from the cellar that a header-bond brick foundation supports the breakfast-room structure. Further investigation is recommended before it can be determined if this foundation predates the construction of the addition.

The shed addition, notable as an example of earthfast construction, is divided into two rooms, the front of which may have been an outhouse. An archeological excavation in this shed was conducted in February 1991. The dig focused on a distinct depression within the front room of the two-room structure. According to a report in the vertical files of Historic Annapolis Foundation, the depression was most likely the hole of an early- to mid-nineteen-century outhouse and was filled in before the twentieth century. The floor is partially lined with bricks.

The second floor of the main block of the house is divided to provide two bedrooms and hall with a small room located at the end of the hall. The bedrooms are connected by a single-leaf six-paneled wood door. Both rooms feature Greek Revival-style mantels with attenuated, tapered columns supporting a wide recessed architrave and mantel shelf. The floors have random-width boards. The typical entry and window casings are mitred with molded backbanding. The northwest bedroom has a closet addition built into it, while the southeast bedroom has a door opening next to the fireplace and leading to the second floor of the double-story porch. The opening has square-edged casings and a two-paneled wood-and-glass door. Two horizontal wood panels are located in the lower half of the door and a long single-light pane of glass is located in the upper half.

The rooms in the rear wing on the second floor have carpeted floors and plain corner-blocked casings. Two large doors of the closets in these rooms are six-paneled and feature lockboxes with a coin-like medallion. The rear room above the kitchen addition has square-edged casings around the late-twentieth-century window openings.

The third floor of the main block of the house has the same configuration as the second floor. It is ornamented with Greek Revival-style mantels. The third floor of the wing is divided into three rooms. The casings, typical of those found throughout the building, have plain corner blocks.

A finished half-story is located in the dormer level of the main block of the house. The attic above this room reveals exposed rafters with mortise-and-tenon joints pegged at the ridge with wooden pegs. Roman numerals are inscribed on the rafters. Huge 24 to 36-inch sheathing boards are adhered to the rafters. No indication of the original roof covering is visible.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates ca 1830; ca 1870 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca 1830

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The building at 172 Green Street was constructed circa 1830 by Brice B. Brewer, Sr., who had obtained title to the property circa 1830. The Greek Revival-style dwelling is located on property owned and subdivided in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by Dr Charles Carroll and his heirs. The three-story dwelling was constructed adjacent to an imposing three-story gambrel-roofed structure erected between 1805 and 1815 that stood at what is now 170 Green Street (AA-512). Initially used as rental property, the single-family was dwelling occupied in the 1840s by John Quynn. It was owner-occupied for the first time when German-born John Himmelheber, an engineer at the State House, purchased the property in 1867. The brick structure was enlarged by the construction of several brick and wood-frame wing additions on the southeast rear elevation in the mid- to late nineteenth century. One of the additions is composed of an earthfast-frame shed constructed of reused early-nineteenth-century materials, and provides one of the last examples of earthfast construction in the City of Annapolis. The southwest side wall of the now-freestanding building was reconstructed following the demolition of the adjacent early-nineteenth-century gambrel-roofed structure circa 1870.

HISTORY

LOT 29

The property on which 172 Green Street stands was historically part of Section III in Lot 29, which extended mid-block on Green Street to Church Street (now Main Street), prior to the laying of Green Street and Compromise Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.¹ Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.² Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 29 to Dr. Charles Carroll.³ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 26, 28, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord

¹ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

² Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

³ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."⁴

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."⁵ This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.⁶ A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."⁷ A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.⁸ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently 188 Green Street.

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.⁹ The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good

⁴ Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

⁵ Risjord, p. 64.

⁶ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁷ Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

⁸ The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

⁹ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

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Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.¹⁰

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."¹¹ Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included his home on Green Street on Lots 29 and 30, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 29, including the imposing early-eighteenth-century brick dwelling constructed for Dr. Carroll at 188 Green Street (AA-1289), were bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.¹²

The first portions of the lots to be leased were Areas A through C. Area A was a rectangular lot of land that abutted the warehouses on Main Street. Area B included the lot designated today as 172 Green Street, which was leased to Henry Sibell, a baker. Area C, which is now 168-170 Green Street (AA-512), was leased to Thomas Graham. Failure to meet the terms of the leases, which required the construction of dwellings and the payment of annual ground rents, allowed Carroll to reclaim the lots for "breach of covenants."¹³ In 1787, William Wilkens, who also owned the lots fronting Main Street, purchased Area A from Carroll. A prominent land owner and

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹¹ Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹² Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

¹³ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 12, Folio 631 (July 10, 1805).

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Inventory No. AA-515

Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House, 172 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.¹⁴

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonlisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." This was the dwelling erected in the early eighteenth century for Dr. Carroll. Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. These two lots constituted Section III of Stoddert Lots 29 and 30, which was considered to be valuable property because of its location near the docks and market area. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.¹⁵ Not reflecting all of his holdings, the 1819 Real Property Assessments charged William T.T. Mason for four unimproved lots in Annapolis. In 1831, Mason's holdings included a single unimproved lot valued at \$200. Ann Carroll Mason is not listed in the 1819 or the 1831 Real Property Assessments.

Within days of receiving title to Lot 29, William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason conveyed the Areas B and C to John Brewer. Brewer also purchased Lot 25 from the Masons. Born in 1778 to Joseph Brewer, Jr. and Jane Brewer, John Brewer was a prominent attorney, serving as Commander of the Land Office for the Western Shore and Clerk of the House of Delegates. Within months of obtaining title to Areas B and C, John Brewer sold his interest to his cousin, Brice Beal Brewer, Sr. Brewer Sr. was born to Revolutionary War veteran, Thomas Stockett Brewer, on October 26, 1792, and was married to Frances Williams. The deed did not specifically describe improvements that existed on the property, but did state the property had "appurtenances thereunto belonging..."¹⁶ The dwelling is believed to have been located at what is now 170 Green Street, suggesting it was constructed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century (between 1805 and 1815).

¹⁴ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁵ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁶ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 3, Folio 626 (September 20, 1815).

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Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House, 172 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

Building History

Sometime after purchasing Area B in Lot 29, Brice B. Brewer, Sr. had a three-story brick structure with a side-gabled roof erected on the northeast side elevation of the original gambrel-roofed building at 170 Green Street. Subsequent deeds, historic maps, tax assessments, and the circa 1859 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* by Edward Sachse indicate a circa 1830 construction date, as does the Greek Revival style, form, brick bonding, and interior detailing. Brice B. Brewer, Sr. was taxed in 1831 for three improved lots in Annapolis, two of which were located on Green Street.

In December 1831, Brice B. Brewer and his wife, Fanny Brewer, were forced to sell the property at 172 Green Street. On August 13, 1831 the Anne Arundel County Court directed Bushrod W. Marriott, a lawyer and county sheriff, to transfer ownership of the property to Richard I. Jones. The property was confiscated from Brewer because of an outstanding \$1,600 debt as well as \$6.38 "for his damages which he had sustained as well by reason of the detention of that debt as for his costs and charges by him about his suit..."¹⁷ Both the initial deed from Brewer and the confirmatory deed by the sheriff described the property as "...the brick building now conveyed on the south east side of Green Street..."¹⁸ Further, the deeds stated a smokehouse existed on the rear of the property. Jones paid \$300 for the property and its improvements.

A prominent landowner who lived in the City of Annapolis, as noted in the 1820 to 1840 census records, Richard Ireland Jones was charged in the 1831 Real Property Assessments for twelve improved lots valued at \$13,350. Jones was assessed in 1845 for only four lots two of which were improved, and eighteen slaves, collectively valued at \$2,300. This assessment included the building at 172 Green Street, which Jones appears to have used as rental property. Additionally, Jones has been documented as owning the rental property at 163 Prince George Street (AA-1168).

In July 1843, the Chancery Court ordered the "house and lot fronting on Green Street..." be sold by trustees, John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander. Title of the three-story brick dwelling house at 172 Green Street was officially transferred in September 1845 to Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Bryan paid \$1,550 for the property, which at the time of the sale, was occupied by John Quynn. Quynn was the son of John Allen Quynn, a merchant, coroner, and delegate in the Maryland State Legislation from 1778 to 1803.

In 1850, after only three years of ownership, Bryan sold the rectangular-shaped parcel and the three-story brick dwelling now designated as 172 Green Street to Brice Beale Brewer, Jr. Born in 1821, Brewer was a butcher who lived with his wife, Adeline Brewer, in Baltimore. Brewer, Jr. ultimately obtained full title to the property at 170 Green Street from his cousin, William F. Williams, the only surviving son of Ann Maria Brewer Williams. In 1860, Brewer, Jr. was assessed for two houses on Green Street, which corresponds to the three-story gambrel-roof building at 170 Green Street and the three-story side-gabled building now designated as 172 Green Street. By taxing the structures separately, the Real Property Assessment documented that 172 Green Street was not an addition to 170 Green Street, although they shared a common wall. Rather, it was a separate building, used either as rental property or housing for members of the large Brewer family.

Brice B. Brewer, Jr. sold the property at 172 Green Street in 1867 to John Himmelheber. The first owner-occupant, Himmelheber was a German-born immigrant who worked as an engineer at the State House for twenty years. Himmelheber had eight children. During Himmelheber's tenure, a three-story wood-frame wing and a two-story brick-and-frame kitchen addition were constructed on the southeast rear elevation. The most significant alteration was the reconstruction of the southwest side wall, which originally was the northeast exterior

¹⁷ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 16, Folio 457 (December 3, 1831).

¹⁸ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 16, Folio 457 (December 3, 1831) and WSG 16, Folio 459 (December 2, 1831).

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-515

Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House, 172 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

wall for the three-story gambrel-roofed building that was constructed at 170 Green Street between 1805 and 1815. This imposing brick structure was razed by Frank H. Stockett to allow for the construction of the present twin dwellings at 168-170 Green Street in 1870. The thickness of the new wall extended the façade by a single soldier brick to create a clean arris.

Following the death of John Himmelheber in 1895, his wife Mary Eva Himmelheber inherited the large dwelling. The 1880 United States Census documents that although she owned the house, the Himmelheber family did not reside there and the house was leased. Born in Aschaffenburg, Germany, about 1819, Mary Eva Himmelheber died in September 1897, devising the building to her daughters, Mary Theresa and Agnes Mary Himmelheber. The census records that the dwelling was occupied by the Himmelheber children, Charles Thomas A., Mary Theresa, and Mary Alphonsa in 1900. It was under the ownership of the daughters that the present double-story wood-frame porch was erected on the northeast side elevation of the building by 1913. Mary Theresa Himmelheber died intestate in 1918 bequeathing her one-half undivided interest to her brothers and sisters.

With the death of her siblings, Agnes Himmelheber, who was living in Baltimore City, had obtained full interest in the property at 172 Green Street. In 1929, Charles T. Williams was made executor of the property, with all rights and privileges originally held by the then-deceased Agnes Himmelheber. It was the wish of Agnes Himmelheber that the Catholic Daughters of America be given the opportunity to purchase 172 Green Street for \$8,000. Upon their decline, the property was offered at public sale and was purchased by Elise Israel Bird of Davidsonville, Maryland, for \$3,500. The city directory documents that Mrs. Mary Brady occupied the dwelling in 1929. Initially, Elise Bird lived in the dwelling; however, by the 1950s, the property was leased to Raymond L. Phebus. Between 1963 and 1972, the dwelling was listed as vacant in the city directory.

In 1971, Bird conveyed one-half interest of the vacant house on Green Street to her daughter, Emma Bird Revelle, who was living in Baltimore, Maryland. The city directory notes that between 1975 and 1977, John S. Evelle was leasing the building. Elise Bird died in 1979, and the property was sold in 1981 to John and Marilyn Revelle, who lived in the dwelling. Six years later, in 1987, the property was conveyed to Ruth A. Wojcik and Earl M. Meyers. Together Wojcik and Meyers renovated the single-family dwelling, converting it into the Green Street Inn, a twelve-room bed-and-breakfast. During this same period, archaeological excavations were conducted in the rear one-story shed-roof wing, documenting one of the latest examples of earthfast construction in the City of Annapolis. In 1994, Meyers conveyed his one-half interest to his daughter, Michelle Ann Meyers, who just eight months later transferred it back. In 1996, the building was conveyed along with much of its interior furnishings to John Allen, Jr. Allen extensively renovated the Greek Revival-style dwelling in which he currently resides.

Chain of Title for 172 Green Street:

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister

Maryland Historical Trust

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Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House, 172 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
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Number 8 Page 7

March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
May 7, 1784:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to Henry Sibell Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 2 Folio 134
July 10, 1805:	Henry Sibell relinquishes lease to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 12 Folio 631
September 28, 1812:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
May 20, 1815:	William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason to John Brewer Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 3 Folio 478
September 20, 1815:	John Brewer to Brice B. Brewer, Sr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 3 Folio 625
December 2, 1831:	Brice B. Brewer, Sr. and Fanny Brewer to Richard I. Jones Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 16 Folio 459
December 3, 1831:	Bushrod W. Marriott, sheriff of Anne Arundel County, to Richard I. Jones Confirmatory Deed Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 16 Folio 457
July 19, 1843:	Chancery Court Case: John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander versus Richard I. Jones
September 8, 1845:	Thomas S. Alexander and John Johnson, for the estate of Richard I. Jones, to Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 1 Folio 377
July 20, 1850:	Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan of Queen Anne's County to Brice B. Brewer, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 5 Folio 160

Maryland Historical Trust

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Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House, 172 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
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Number 8 Page 8

May 20, 1867:	Brice B. Brewer, Jr. to John Himmelheber Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GEG 3 Folio 93
March 3, 1895:	John Himmelheber bequeathed to wife Mary Eva Himmelheber Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber RB 1 Folio 378
September 18, 1897:	Mary Eva Himmelheber bequeathed to daughters, Mary and Agnes Himmelheber Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber RB 1 Folio 379
January 29, 1929:	Charles T. Williams, Executor for Agnes Himmelheber, to W. Meade Holladay Quit Claim Relinquished Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FSR 48 Folio 46
June 26, 1929:	Charles T. Williams, Executor for Agnes Himmelheber, to Elise I. Bird Will Records of Baltimore City Liber ERI 155 Folio 294 Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber OBD 4 Folio 342 Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber FSR 53 Folio 388
June 11, 1971:	Elise I. Bird to Carrie M. Knight Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 2415 Folio 194
June 12, 1971:	Carrie M. Knight to Elise I. Bird and Emma Bird Revelle Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 2415 Folio 196
April 1, 1981:	Emma Bird Revelle to John and Marilyn Revelle Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WGL 3396 Folio 653
June 29, 1987:	John S. Revelle, Jr. and Marilyn M. Revelle to Ruth A. Wojcik and Earl M. Meyers Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 4394 Folio 690

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Brice B. Brewer, Sr. House, 172 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
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April 3, 1994: Earl Michael Meyers to daughter Michelle Ann Meyers
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 6609 Folio 481

December 28, 1994: Michelle Ann Meyers to father Earl Michael Meyers
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 6938 Folio 738

March 19, 1996: E. Michael Meyers and Teresa Giebel to John Allen, Jr.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 7370 Folio 512

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-515

McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.
Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.081
Acreage of historical setting 0.081
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 172 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 1174 as noted on Tax Map 52A since the building was construction circa 1830. The dwelling was attached to a brick structure originally located at 170 Green Street, which was razed circa 1870.

11. Form Prepared by

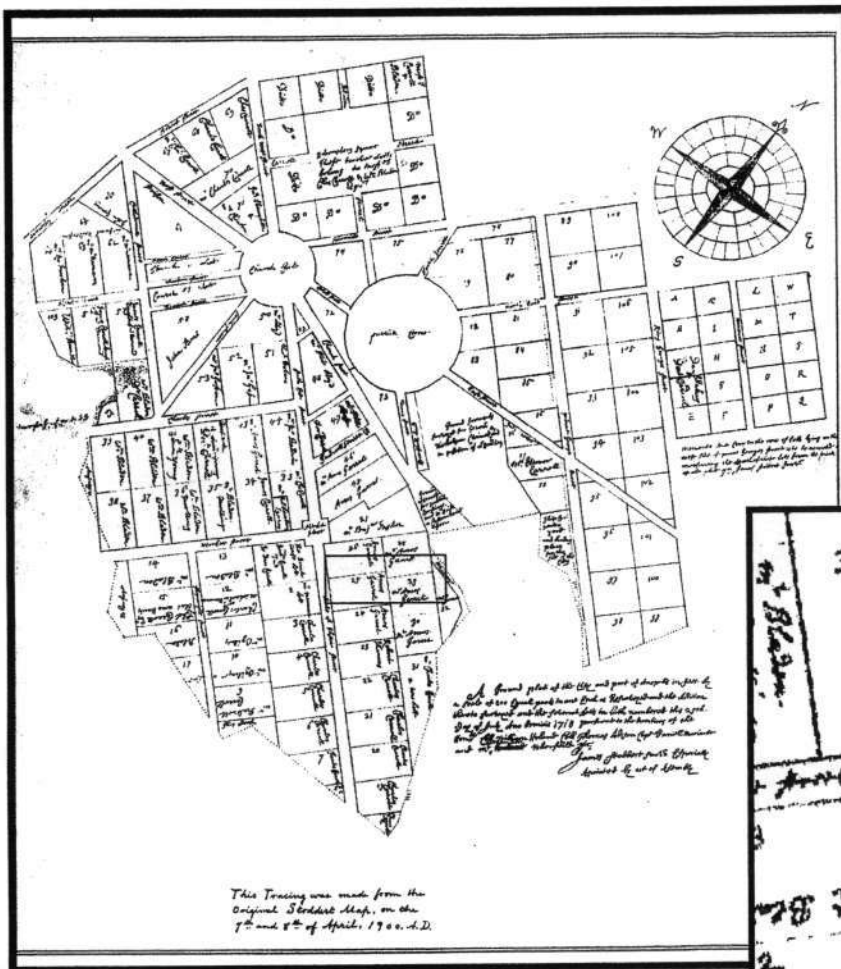
name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718



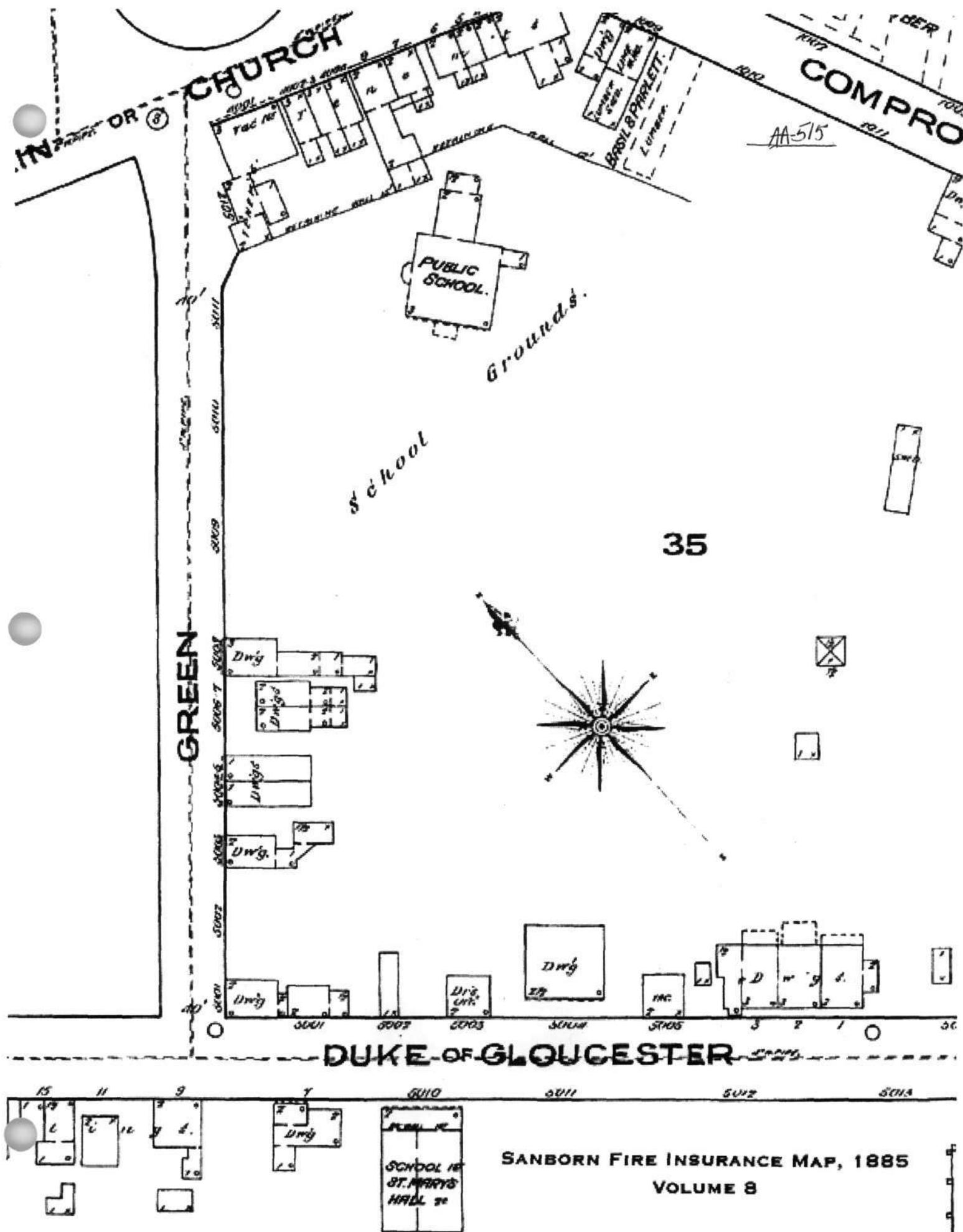
**Enlargement of Lots
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30
Showing location of
Green Street**

[illegible]

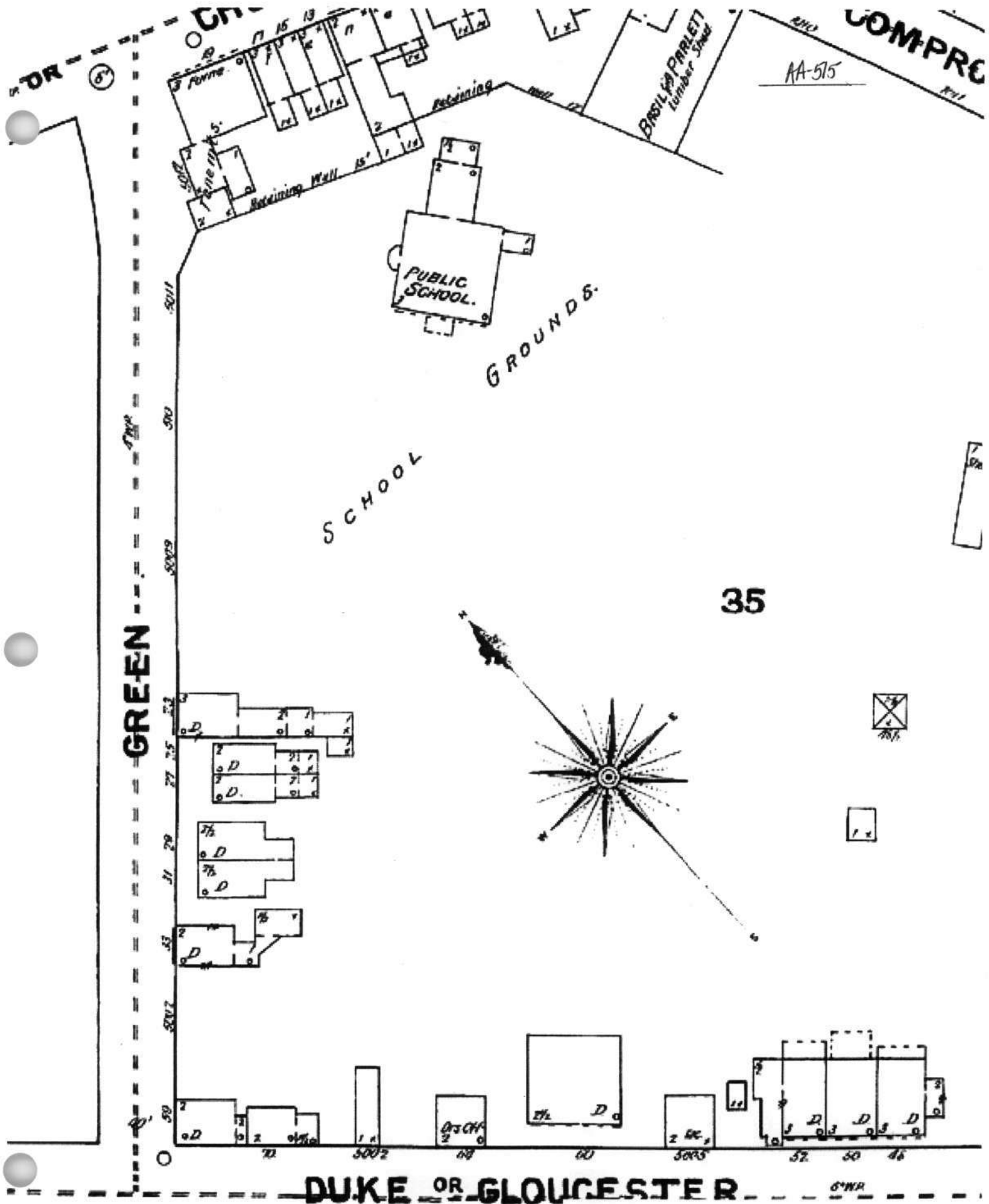
"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)."

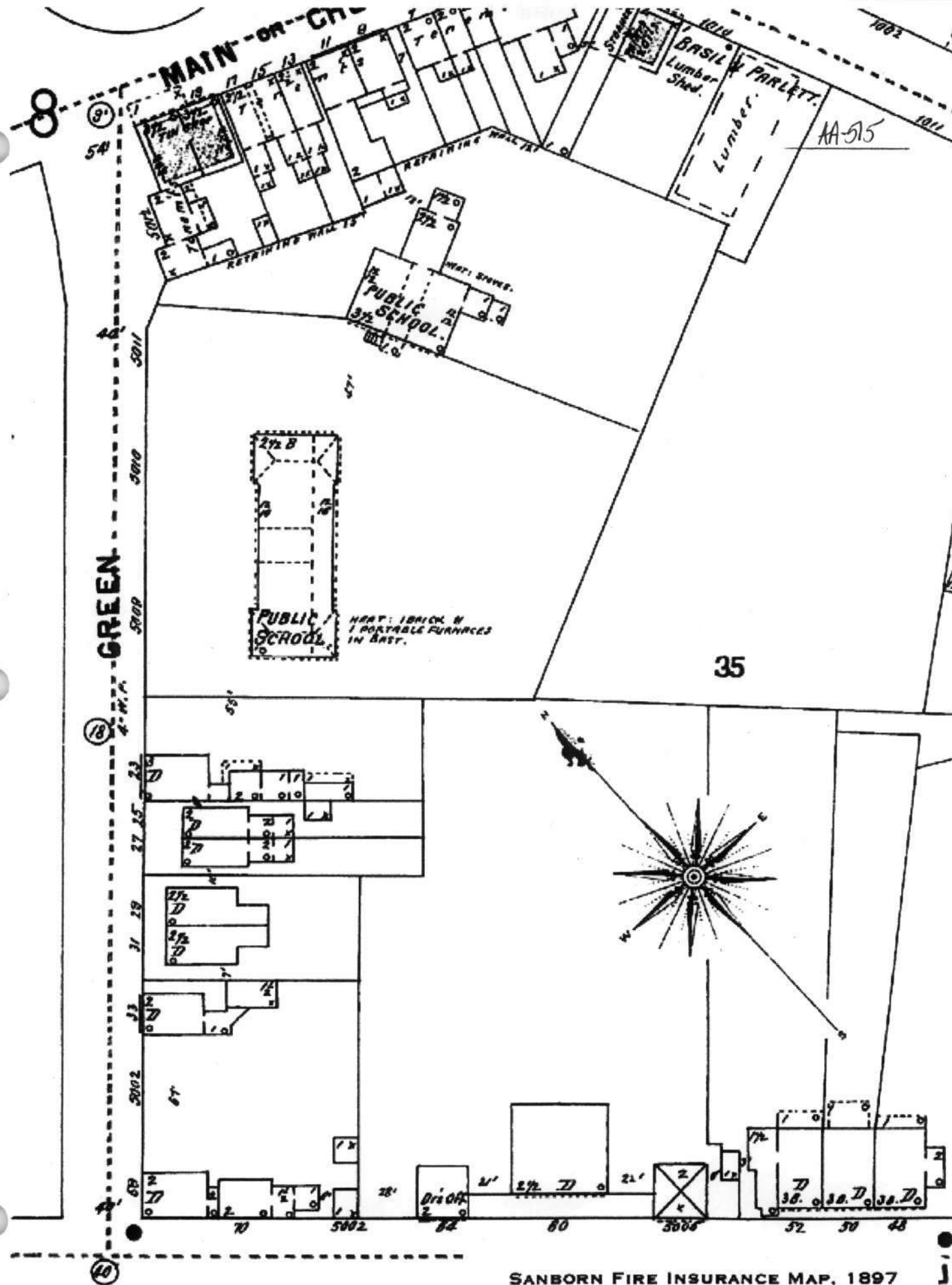


AA-515

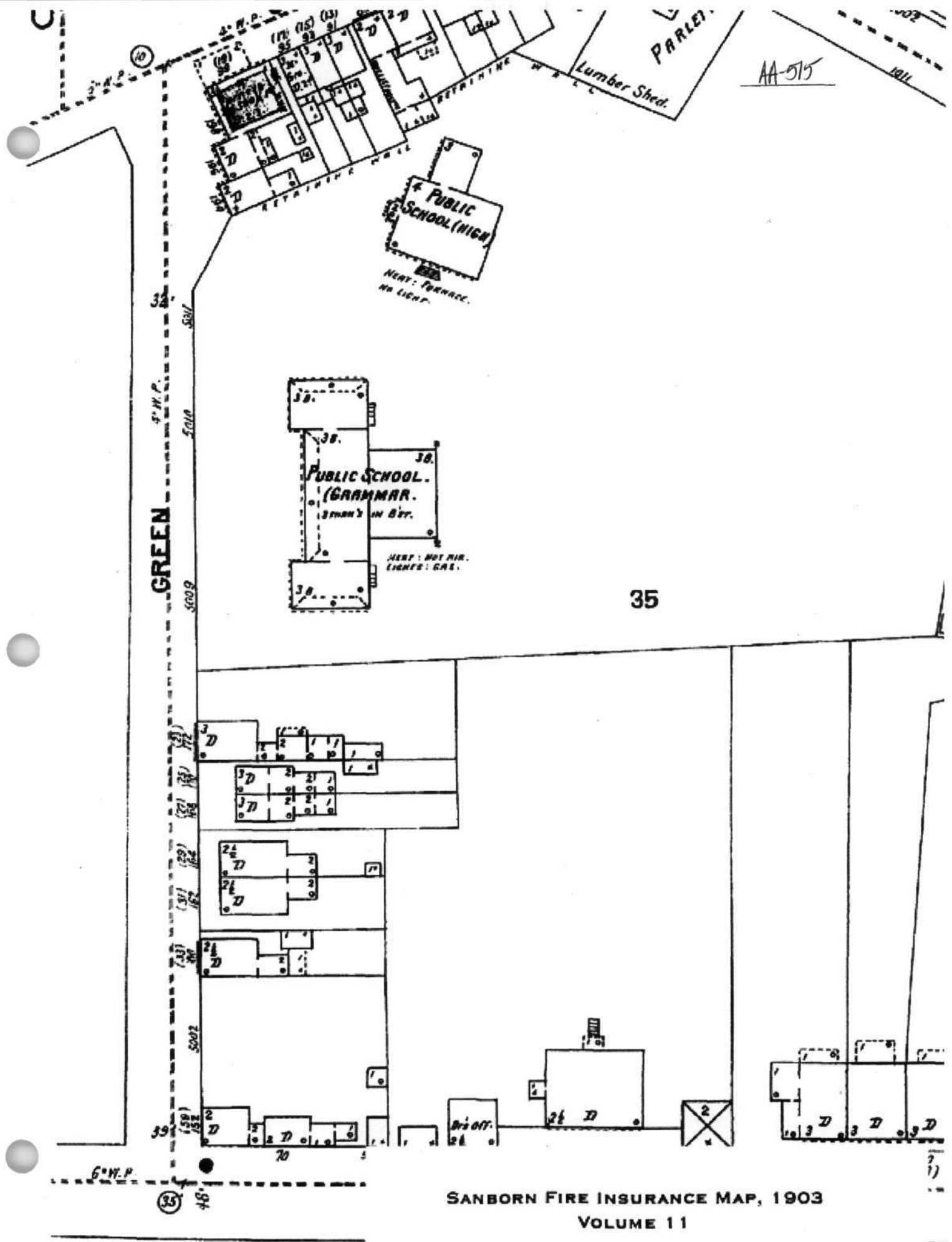


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1885
VOLUME 8





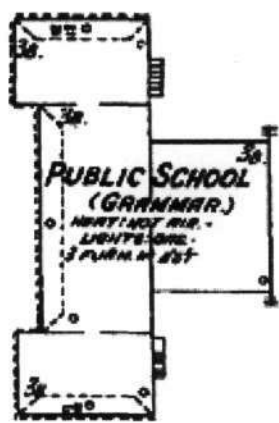
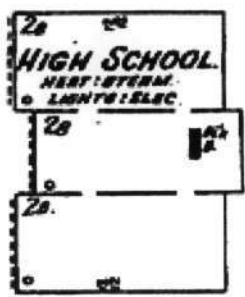
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1897
VOLUME 11



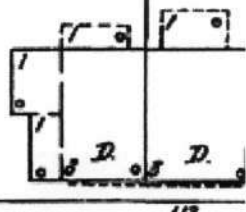
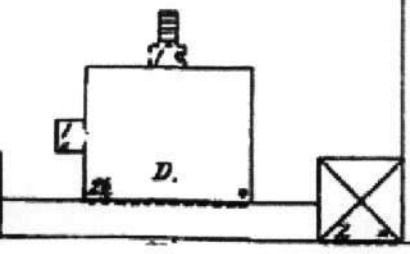
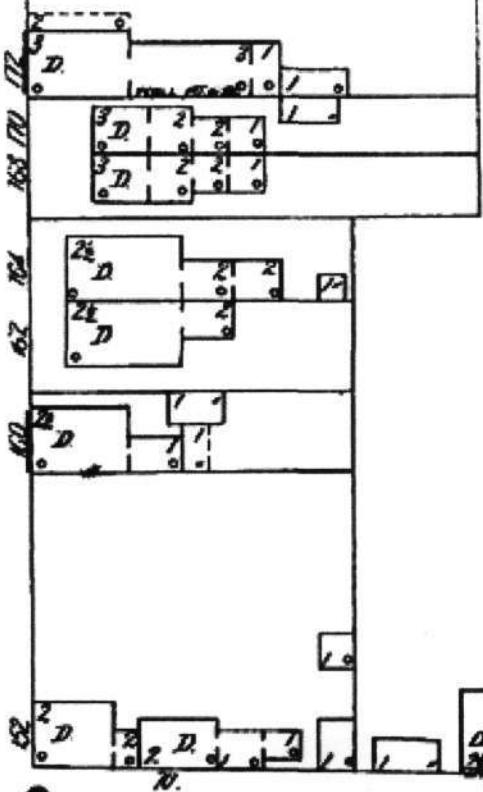
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903
VOLUME 11

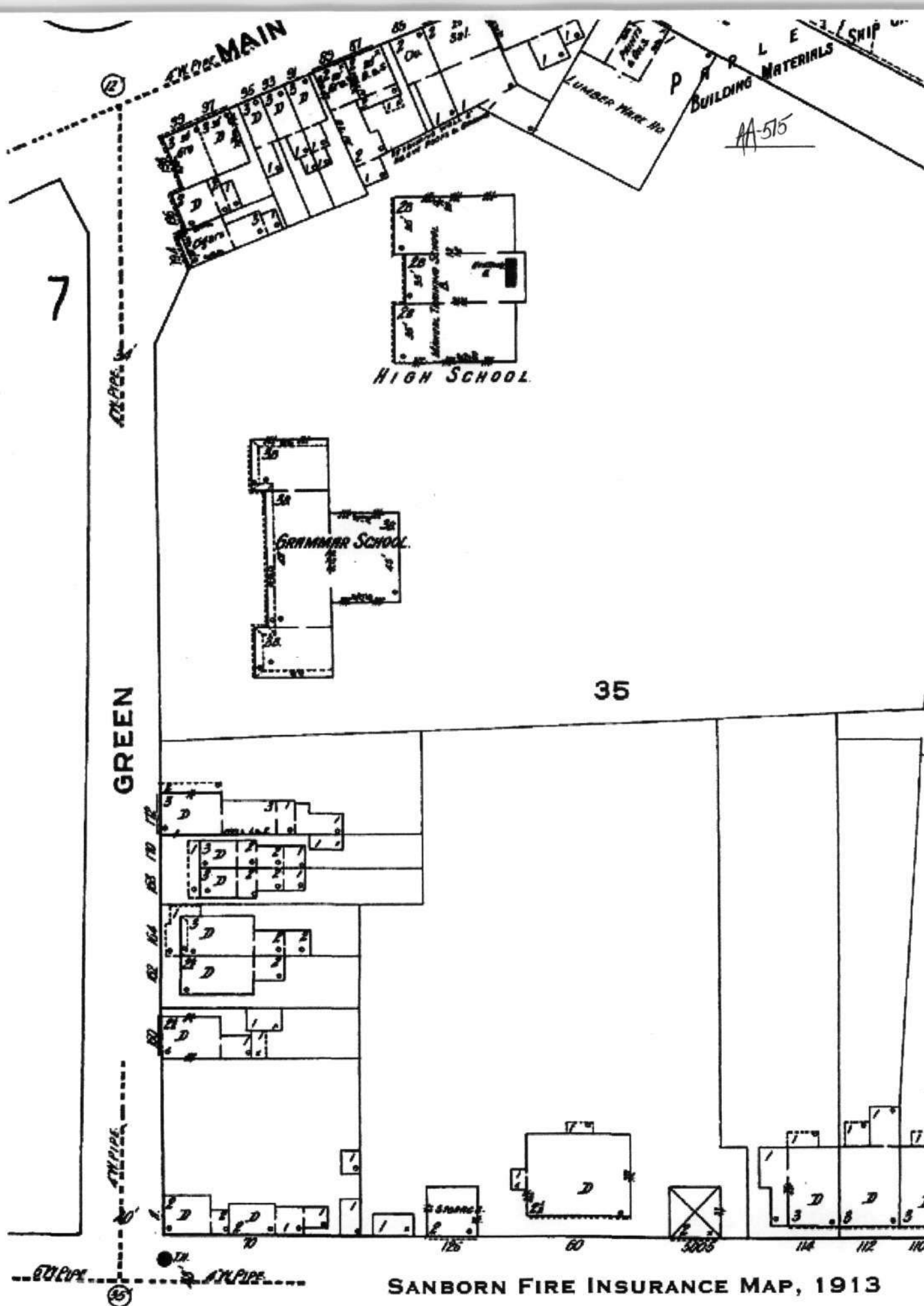
NA-575

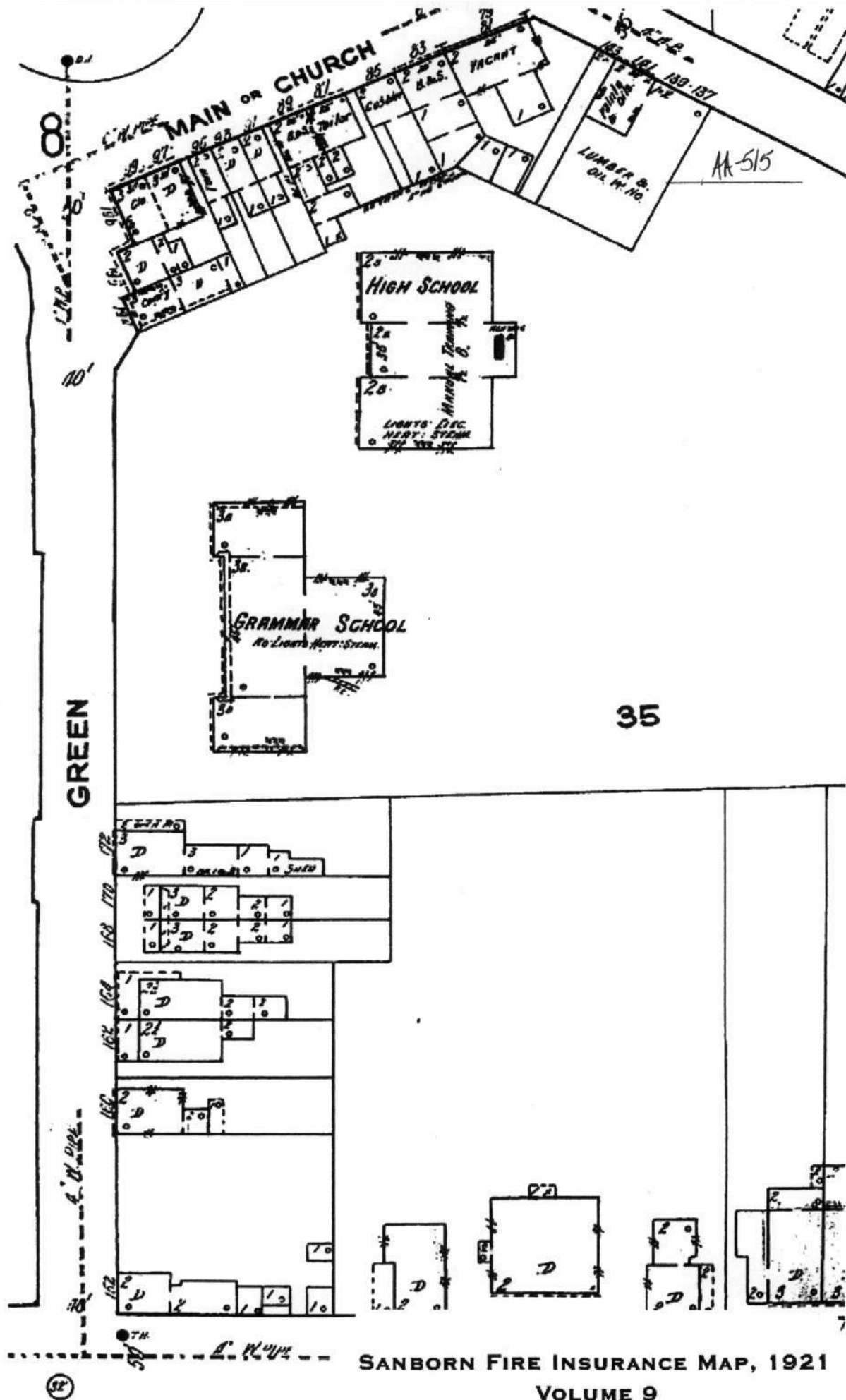
GREEN



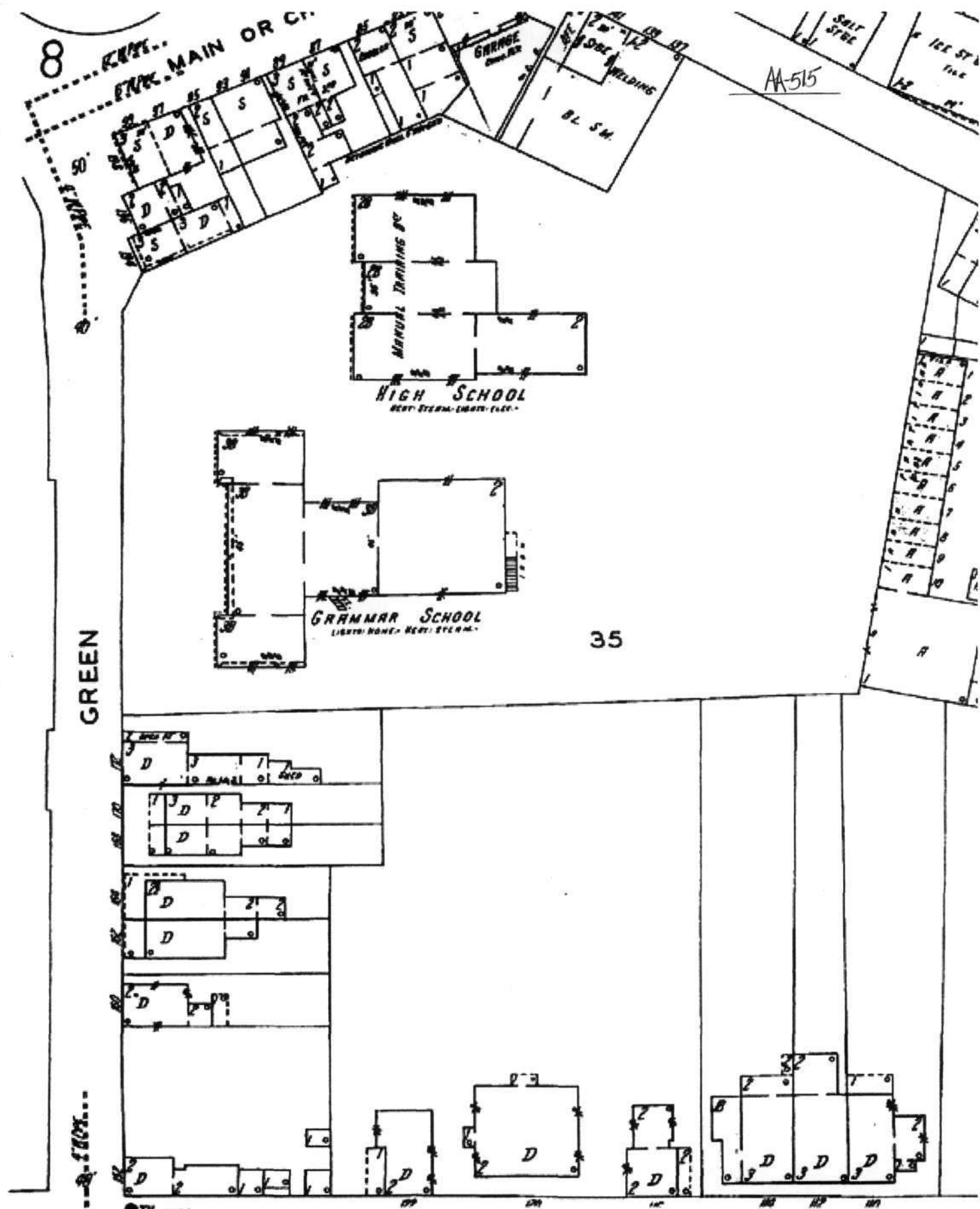
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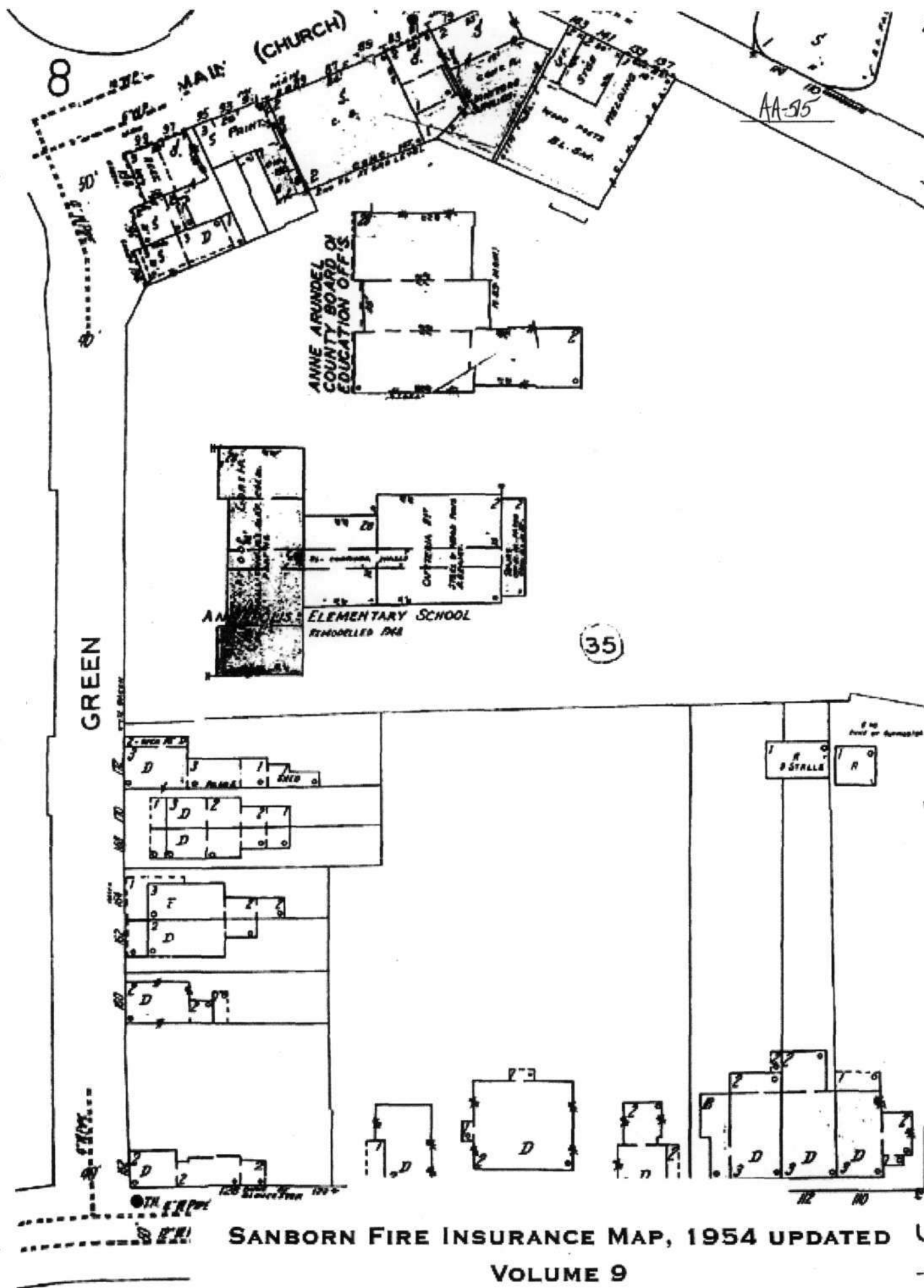






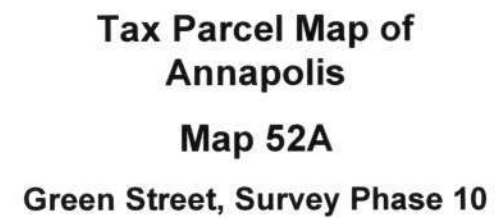
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921
VOLUME 9





SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1954 UPDATED

VOLUME 9



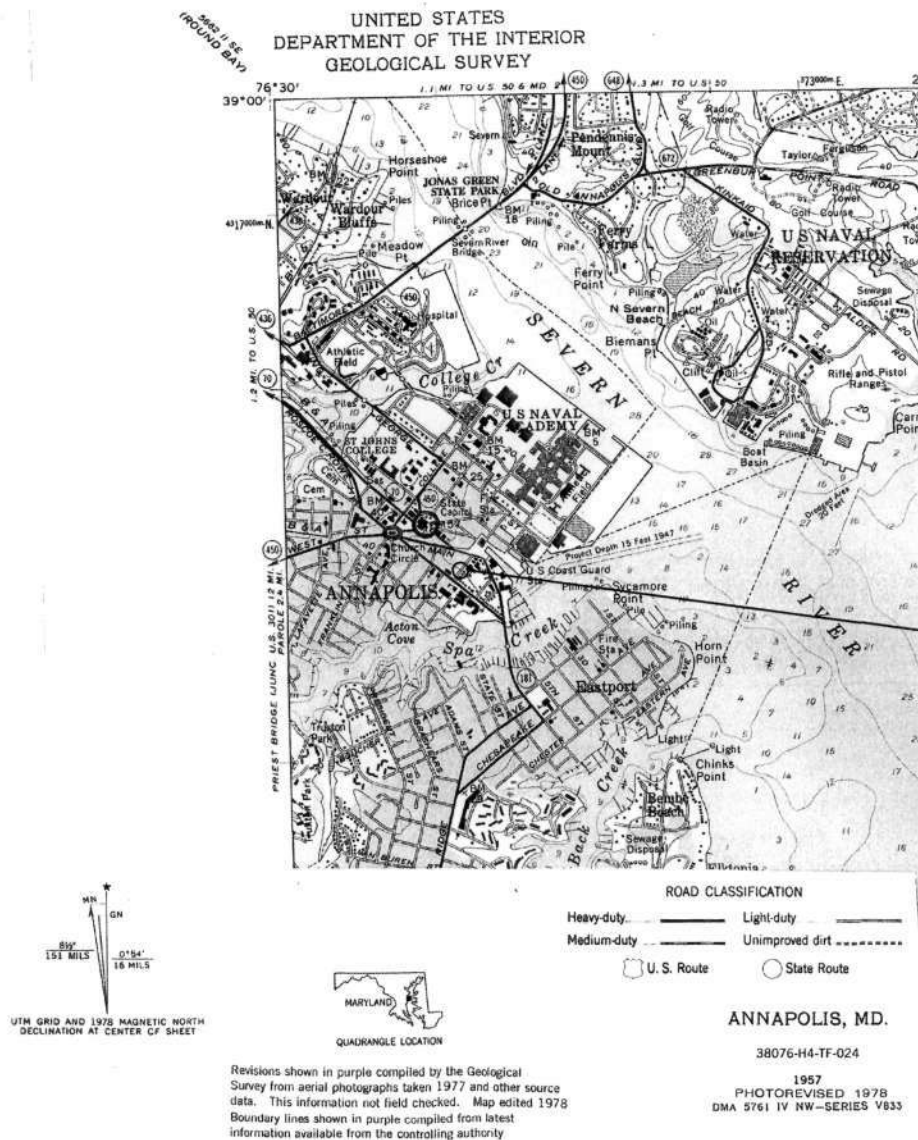
July 2006

172 Green Street,
AA-515

Parcel 1174

July 2006

172 Green Street, AA-515
Annapolis, Maryland



CAPSULE SUMMARY

172 Green Street

(AA-515)

The building at 172 Green Street was constructed in circa 1840, presumably for prominent landowner Richard I. Jones. The Greek Revival style dwelling, which predates the laying of Green Street in 1852, is located on property associated in the later part of the 18th century with the Charles Carroll family. Considered to be valuable property because of its location near the docks and market area, the land was subdivided and purchased by Jones in the early 1840s.

The three-story, three-bay, side-passage brick townhouse at 172 Green Street was originally attached to an imposing 18th century gambrel roofed dwelling at what is presently designated as 170 Green Street. Following the demolition of this attached building between 1864-1878, the dwelling underwent some major architectural changes, including the erection of a new side wall. The main block of the house is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. A pair of end chimneys is located on the northeast side elevation and a saw-tooth brick cornice extends across the facade. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond on the facade, three-course American bond on one of the side walls and seven-course American bond on the reconstructed southwest side wall. Altered extensively throughout the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the freestanding building was enlarged by the construction of several brick and frame ell additions at the rear. One of the ell additions is an earthfast frame shed, presumed to originally be an outhouse, constructed of re-used 18th and early 19th century materials, providing one of the latest examples of earthfast construction in Annapolis. Renovated in 1991, the building serves as a bed and breakfast inn.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-515

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name _____

common/other name _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 172 Green Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____ state Maryland code MD
county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes ☒ Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District

No ☐

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Annapolis Intensive
172 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-515
Page 2

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Hotel

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Gable: Standing Seam Metal

walls Brick: Flemish Bond

other Brick: Three-course American Bond

Brick: Seven-course American Bond

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Intensive
172 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-515
Page 3

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Intensive
172 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland

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Page 4

=====
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Archaeology

Period of Significance circa 1840

1885-1897

1913-1954

Significant Dates circa 1840

1885-1897

1913-1954

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Intensive
172 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-515
Page 5

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anne Arundel County Land Records. Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Baltz, Shirley, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, Annapolis, MD: The Liberty Tree, Ltd., 1975.

Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Papenfuse, Edward and Jane McWilliams. "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969.

Record Group 29 "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Charles Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967. *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, Edward Sachse, ca. 1858. (Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Intensive
172 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland

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=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The building at 172 Green Street is located on Parcel 1174 as designated on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been historically associated with Parcel 1174 since the building's construction in circa 1840.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date June 10, 1996
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner
=====

name John Allen Jr.
street & number 172 Green Street telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
=====

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 1

172 Green Street
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The three-story, three-bay, side-passage brick townhouse at 172 Green Street was erected ca. 1840.¹ It is located on the southeast side of the street between Duke of Gloucester Street and Main Street, and was originally attached to an imposing 18th-century gambrel-roofed dwelling at what is presently designated as 170 Green Street. Following the demolition of this attached building between 1864-1878², the dwelling underwent some major architectural changes, including the erection of new side wall that had been shared by the two attached buildings.

The main block of the house is presented in a Greek Revival style. It is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. A pair of end chimneys is located on the northeast side elevation and a saw-tooth brick cornice extends across the facade. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond on the facade, three-course American bond on one of the side walls and seven-course American bond on the reconstructed southwest side wall. A double-story porch addition, built between 1903 and 1913, adorns the northeast side elevation. A three-story frame wing and a two-story brick and frame kitchen wing abutting this wing extend south towards the rear lot line. Although these rear additions have undergone extensive alterations and are generally a result of late 19th and early 20th century building campaign, it appears that the kitchen wing was built upon an older (possibly 18th century) brick foundation and incorporates part of the brick wall into its predominantly frame structure.³ Further, a two-room, earthfast frame shed that appears to date from the mid-19th century, abuts the rear kitchen wing. This shed, possibly part of an outhouse, is a makeshift structure built of re-used 18th and early 19th-century materials and provides a significant example of a late use of earthfast construction.

¹ The building is specifically mentioned in deeds of sales as early as 1843, and appears on the *Annapolis* in 1844 map from a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844. The Greek Revival-style form and interior detailing conforms with the ca. 1840 date.

² The attached gambrel roofed dwelling at 170 Green Street appears on the 1864 Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, but not on the 1878 G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Anne Arundel County, City of Annapolis*.

³ The 1858 Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* does not appear to show a rear ell and kitchen wing; however, heavy tree foliage which is depicted in the view may have obscured any existing structures.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

Main Block:

The facade, northwest elevation, facing Green Street fronts directly on the sidewalk with no setback. It is divided into three bays with a side-passage entry and two windows on the first story, and three bays of windows on the second and third stories. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond with major reconstruction of the brick below the first-story windows and significant repointing above and below the second story windows. In addition, the southern end of the facade has been built out one brick-length from the original edge of the building, as has the saw-tooth cornice, to allow for the construction of a new southwest side wall (following the demolition of the imposing 18th-century gambrel roofed building next to it between 1864 and 1878 and with which it shared a wall). The new brick is toothed into the old, though it is clearly an alteration. Metal tie rods are capped with stars on the facade.

The side-passage entry is entered directly from the street with a stone stoop leading from ground level to the wooded entry sill. The six-panelled wood replacement door is recessed into the brick walls with narrow beaded casing surrounding the door and its four-light transom light. A re-built or heavily re-pointed jack-arched lintel tops the transom. Two 6/6 windows with the identical large interior beaded casing, wood sills, and repointed jack-arched lintels are located in the northern bays.

The second and third story have three 6/6 windows, those on the third story being shorter. All of the windows have the identical casing as found on the first story, and including those on the first story, have louvered replacement shutters. The third story windows lack the jack-arched brick lintels of the lower stories, being capped by the final row of bricks that form the facade. Above the third story is a corbelled brick cornice with two rows of bricks stepped out slightly and laid in a saw-tooth fashion. A single gable roof dormer with a 6/6 window projects from on-center of the front slope of the gable roof.

The northeast elevation is laid in three-course American bond and has a single opening cut into its sheer wall surface. Paired brick end chimneys, flush with the wall surface, rise above the roofline on either side of the gable ridge. A double-story, half-hipped roof porch with metal replacement columns on the first story and narrow tapered wood columns on the second story was added to this

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 3

172 Green Street
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elevation between 1903 and 1913. A door, cut into the brick wall, opens onto the second floor of this open porch. The door is surrounded by early 20th century square-edged casing.

The southwest elevation is a reconstructed brick wall surface as described above. It is laid in seven-course American bond and has a single 6/6 window opening in the first story of the front bay. The brick wall has a high watertable, clad with a stucco or concrete finish, which rises above the first story.

The southeast rear elevation of the main block of the house is exposed only at the northern end and is largely obscured by a three-story rear wing. The exposed narrow bay of the main block has a single 6/6 window in each of the three stories. A gable dormer with a 6/6 window is located on center of the rear slope of the roof.

The Rear Wing and Adjoining Wings:

The rear of the dwelling includes an attached wing consisting of three sections, all of which have undergone significant alterations during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Based upon the historic maps, the rear wing consisted, in 1885, of a two-story brick section attached to the rear wall of the main block of the house; a one-story brick wing attached to this section; and a one-story frame shed attached to this wing.

Between 1891 and 1897, the two-story brick section was modified and appears to have been disconnected from the main block of the house and re-connected by a frame hyphen. By 1913, the two-story section was raised to three stories and three of its four brick walls replaced with a frame structure. The one-story brick wing was rebuilt partially of frame, leaving the brick walls intact on the southwest side and northeast end walls. After 1954, this one-story wing was raised to two stories, the second story being of frame construction. The frame sheds attached to the brick sections remained intact during this period of change.

As it stands today, the rear wing consists of a three-story, three-bay brick and frame section; a two-story brick and frame wing; and a one-story frame shed.

The southwest side wall of the three-bay section of the wing is part brick and part frame, abutting the rear wall of the main

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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block. The wing is clearly delineated from the main block by a distinct seam in the brickwork on this elevation. However, as this side wall of the main block was reconstructed between 1864-1878, it is not clear whether it abuts the rear wing or whether the rear wing was built after it. In any case, the brick bonding of the main block is seven-course American bond, while the rear wing is laid in random five-, six- and seven-courses American bond. The brick wall is painted white to the first story and is unpainted on the second story. The third story, of frame construction, is clad with wood shingles. The remaining walls are constructed of frame and clad with wood shingles. The entire structure is covered with a shed roof and has a parged brick chimney built against its rear wall.

The northeast elevation of the wing, which faces the side yard and is three bays deep, is defined by three equally placed 2/2 windows on each of the three stories. A door is located between the first and second window bays on the first story, and all the openings are trimmed with square-edged casing with projecting, molded wood lintels.

A two-story wing, similarly of brick and frame construction and covered with a flat roof, abuts the three-story wing. This wing has brick wall surfaces on the northeast and southwest walls. The walls are laid in a random four- to seven-course bond and extend from the foundation level to the first story. The second story is of frame construction and clad with wood shingles. The first story of this wing features 2/2 windows with square-edged wood casings with projecting, molded lintels. The second story has squat, contemporary 1/1 windows.

A one-story, two-room, makeshift shed in turn abuts the rear wall of the kitchen wing. This earthfast shed is of frame construction, with uncut log posts placed directly in the ground. The shed roof is formed by uncut log rafters, and the walls are sheathed on the southwest with wide vertical boards, and on the others by wood shingles. The vertical boards are sawn, not hewn, and are joined to the log posts with cut nails. The wide roof sheathing boards are similarly sawn, some showing signs of circular saw marks. The northeast wall of the rear room of the shed is clad with re-used board and batten siding and horizontal planking.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The interior of the main block of the house has a side-passage, double-parlor plan with Greek Revival-style and Victorian-era detailing. The side hall, entered directly from the side-passage entry, is a long and narrow space with a Victorian straight-flight stair (ca. 1878) located against the southwest wall. The stair has an octagonal newel post, turned balusters, and a closed beaded-edged stringer. The floor of the hall has narrow replacement boards located in the front part of the hall, to the stair, at which point the original wide floorboards extend the length of the hall. The narrow floorboards and stair were apparently replaced at the time that the southwest wall of the house was reconstructed. A wood baseboard with a beaded cap extends down the hall from front to back.

Two door openings lead from the front and the rear of the hall into the front and rear parlors, while a door opening at the end of the hall leads into the rear stair hall in the rear wing. A six-panelled door under the stair opens into a contemporary closet. All of the entry casings in the hall vary, dating from different periods. The casings around the entries leading into the front and rear parlors have bull's eye cornerblocks and fluted backbanding. The rear entry openings are adorned with just bull's eye cornerblocks. The original six-panelled closet door has contemporary square-edged casings with no cornerblocks. The lockbox on this door is inscribed, "Walker Improved Lock."

The front parlor and rear parlors are similar in size and plan with chimney breasts centered on their northeast walls. Both rooms are finished with random-width wooden floor boards, beaded baseboards, and square-edged window casings. The front and rear rooms are connected by a double opening between the rooms. The front parlor is ornamented with square-edged casings with a large interior bead, while the rear parlor has bull's eye cornerblocks. The plain recessed panel wood mantel in the front parlor appears to date from this century, while the arched marble mantle with a central keystone-like motif in the rear parlor dates from the ca. 1878 period of alterations.

The rear wing of the house, divided into three parts on the exterior, corresponds with the following rooms on the interior: the three-story brick and frame section includes a stair hall and breakfast room. The two-story rear wing attached to this section houses the kitchen; and the one-story shed is occupied by a

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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shed/storage area.

The stair hall is a narrow transverse corridor with an early to mid-20th-century quarter-turn stair located in the southern corner and narrow wood floorboards. This stair has a plain square newel post with a round cap and square balusters. A beaded board door leading to a closet under the stair is original to the structure; the closet exposes the stair structure, showing its circular sawn members.

The breakfast room similarly features narrow wood floorboards and square-edged casings with bull's eye cornerblocks.

The kitchen, located in the rear wing, is separated from the breakfast room by a brick exterior wall. The kitchen is equipped with contemporary materials and furnishings. The cellar below the kitchen, reached from the shed attached to the kitchen wing, has brick walls and a dirt floor. The brick walls appear to represent several periods of construction and provide evidence that this wing was built upon the foundations of an older building on the site.

A crawl space located under the breakfast room in the three-story wing opens onto the cellar. Although the crawl space was not penetrated, it appears from the cellar that a header bond foundation supports the breakfast room structure. Further investigation is recommended before it can be determined if this foundation predates the construction of the actual wing addition.

The shed addition, notable as an example of earthfast construction, is divided into two rooms, the front of which may have been an outhouse. An archeological excavation in this shed was conducted in February 1991. The dig focused on a distinct depression within the front room of the two-room structure. According to a report in the vertical files of Historic Annapolis, Inc., the depression was most likely the hole of an early to mid-19th-century outhouse and was filled in before the 20th century. The floor is partially bricklined.

The second floor of the main block of the house is divided into two bedrooms and the hall with a small room located at the end of the hall. The bedrooms are connected by a single six-panelled wood door and both feature identical Greek Revival-style mantels. Attenuated, tapered columns support a wide recessed panel frieze and mantel shelf above. The floors have random-width boards. The

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typical door and window casings are mitred with molded backbanding. The front bedroom has a closet addition built into it, while the rear bedroom has a door opening next to the fireplace and leading to the second floor of the double-story porch. The opening has square-edged casings and a two-panelled wood and glass door. Two horizontal wood panels are located in the lower half of the door and a long single-light pane of glass is located in the upper half.

The rooms in the rear wing on the second floor have carpeted floors and plain cornerblocked casings. Two large doors of the closets in these rooms are six-panelled and feature lockboxes with a coin-like medallion. The rear room above the kitchen has square-edged casings and 20th-century windows.

The third floor of the main block of the house has the same configuration of space as the second floor and identical Greek Revival-style mantels. The third floor of the wing is divided into three rooms. The casings, typical of those found throughout the building, has plain cornerblocks.

A finished half-story is located in the dormer level of the main block of the house. The attic above this room reveals exposed rafters with mortise and tenon joints pegged at the ridge with wooden pegs. Roman numerals are inscribed on the rafters. Huge 24 to 36-inch sheathing boards are adhered to the rafters. No indication of the original roof covering is visible.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 8 Page 1

172 Green Street
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The building at 172 Green Street was constructed in circa 1840, presumably for prominent landowner Richard I. Jones. The Greek Revival style dwelling, which predates the laying of Green Street in 1852, is located on property associated in the later part of the 18th century with the Charles Carroll family. Considered to be valuable property because of its location near the docks and market area, the land was subdivided and purchased by Jones in the early 1840s. Altered extensively throughout the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the freestanding building was enlarged by the construction of several brick and frame wing additions at the rear. One of the wing additions is an earthfast frame shed constructed of re-used 18th and early 19th century materials, providing one of the latest examples of earthfast construction. Despite the alterations, the brick dwelling stands as an excellent example of the Greek Revival style.

SITE HISTORY

The property on which the building at 172 Green Street is sited, historically was associated with the Carroll family. Designated as Lot 25 on the 1718 Stoddert Map of Annapolis, the site is known to have contained a large brick and frame single-story dwelling house with two frame wings. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 indicates that the single-family dwelling had been divided by the Carroll family into three separate dwellings and leased to tenants.

BUILDING HISTORY

Providing direct access east to the dock and market area, Lot 25 began to develop by the early part of the 19th century. Prior to 1843, no documentation has been discovered to indicate when and from whom Richard I. Jones purchased the newly subdivided property. However, according to a Chancery Decree from July 1843, Richard I. Jones is listed as the owner of "a house and lot fronting on Green Street...now occupied by John Quynn." A prominent landowner, Richard I. Jones was charged in the 1831 Real Property Assessments for twelve improved lots in Annapolis valued at \$13,350.

Although not the first structure erected on what would become Green Street, the three-story brick building at 172 Green Street was one of the most imposing structures in the area. Jones was assessed in 1845, the year the Chancery Decree of 1843 was finalized, for only four lots, two improved, and eighteen slaves, valued at \$2,300.

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This assessment included the building at 172 Green Street, which Jones appears to have used as rental property. Additionally, Jones has been documented as owning the rental property at 163 Prince George Street (AA-1168).

Ordered to sell the property by the courts, John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander officially transferred title of the three-story brick dwelling house for \$850 in 1847 to Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. At the time of the sale, John Quynn still occupied the dwelling. Quynn was the son of John Allen Quynn, a merchant, coroner, and delegate of the State Legislation from 1778-1803.

By 1850, after only three years, Bryan sold the rectangular shaped parcel and the three-story brick dwelling to Brice Beale Brewer, Jr. Born in 1826, Brewer, Jr. was a butcher.

Dr. Charles Carroll, who had retained ownership of the much of the property surrounding the building at 172 Green Street, advertised in February 1752 that he had laid out Green Street "from the end of Church Street (now Main Street) at the Water Side, through his lots to Duke of Gloucester Street for the reasonable convenience of others, as well as his own."⁴ Flanking the street on both sides were subdivided lots that Carroll offered for sale or lease. He boasted that the subdivided lots were "very conveniently situated for good air and prospect, and building or carrying on any trade of business."⁵ Despite the laying of the street and invitation to develop in 1752, a Coast and Geodetic Survey of Annapolis from 1844 documents that numerous buildings, including the Carroll family house and 172 Green Street, existed along what would become Green Street several years prior to its official creation by Carroll.

In 1860, Brewer was assessed for two dwellings on Green Street and one dwelling on Market Street. In 1867, he sold 172 Green Street to John Himmelheber. Occupying the dwelling, Himmelheber was a German-born immigrant who worked as a heights engineer at the State House. During the ownership of Himmelheber and his eight children, the building was extensively altered by the construction of three brick and frame wings on the southeast rear elevation. Following

⁴ The Maryland Gazette, February 20, 1752.

⁵ Shirley Baltz, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, (Annapolis, MD: The Liberty Tree, Ltd., 1975), p. 38.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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the death of John Himmelheber in 1895, his wife Mary Eva Himmelheber inherited the large dwelling. Also German-born, Mary Eva died in 1897, devising the building to her daughters, Mary P. and Agnes. It was under the ownership of the daughters that the present double-story frame porch was erected on the northeast elevation of the building by 1913. Mary P. Himmelheber died intestate in 1918, bequeathing her one-half interest to her brothers and sisters.

By 1929, after the death of several of the heirs, the property was transferred to trustee W. Meade Holladay. As Agnes Himmelheber was the only heir with an undivided 3/4 interest in the estate, Holladay had to officially cancel all previous sales of the property and grant Charles T. Williams all rights and privileges originally held by the then-deceased Agnes Himmelheber. As executor for Agnes Himmelheber, Charles Williams was directed by the Last Will and Testament of Himmelheber to sell the property. It was purchased by Elise Israel Bird of Davidsonville, Maryland for \$3,500.

Retaining sole ownership for over forty years, Bird conveyed one-half interest to her daughter Emma Bird Revelle of Baltimore, Maryland in 1971. Elise Bird died in 1979, and the property was sold by Emma Bird Revelle to John and Marilyn Revelle in 1981. Six years later, in 1987, the property was conveyed to Ruth A. Wojcik and Earl M. Meyers. Together Wojcik and Meyers renovated the single-family dwelling, converting it into the Green Street Inn, a twelve room bed and breakfast inn. During this same period, archaeological excavations were conducted in the rear one-story shed-roof wing, documenting one of the latest example of earthfast construction in the area. In 1994, Meyers conveyed his one-half interest to his daughter Michelle Ann Meyers, who just eight months later transferred it back. In 1996, the building was conveyed along with much of it's furnishings to John Allen, Jr. Presently renovating the Greek Revival style building, Allen plans to continue to use the building as a bed and breakfast inn.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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172 Green Street
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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930
Modern Period, 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and
Community Planning

Archaeology

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Hotel

Known Design Source: Unknown

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Chain of Title for 172 Green Street:

July 19, 1843: Chancery Court Case: John Johnson and
Thomas S. Alexander versus Richard I.
Jones

September 8, 1845: Thomas S. Alexander and John Johnson, for
the estate of Richard I. Jones, to Robert
S. and Julia Ann Bryan
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 1 Folio 377

July 20, 1850: Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan of Queen
Anne's County to Brice B. Brewer, Jr.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 5 Folio 160

May 20, 1867: Brice B. Brewer, Jr. to John Himmelheber
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GEG 3 Folio 93

1895: John Himmelheber bequeathed to wife Mary
Eva Himmelheber
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RB 1 Folio 378

1897: Mary Eva Himmelheber bequeathed to
daughters, Mary and Agnes Himmelheber
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RB 1 Folio 379

June 26, 1929: Charles T. Williams, Trustee for deceased
Agnes Himmelheber, to Elise I. Bird
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber OBD 4 Folio 342
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber FSR 53 Folio 388

June 11, 1971: Elise I. Bird to Carrie M. Knight
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 2415 Folio 194

June 12, 1971: Carrie M. Knight to Elise I. Bird and
Emma Bird Revelle
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 2415 Folio 196

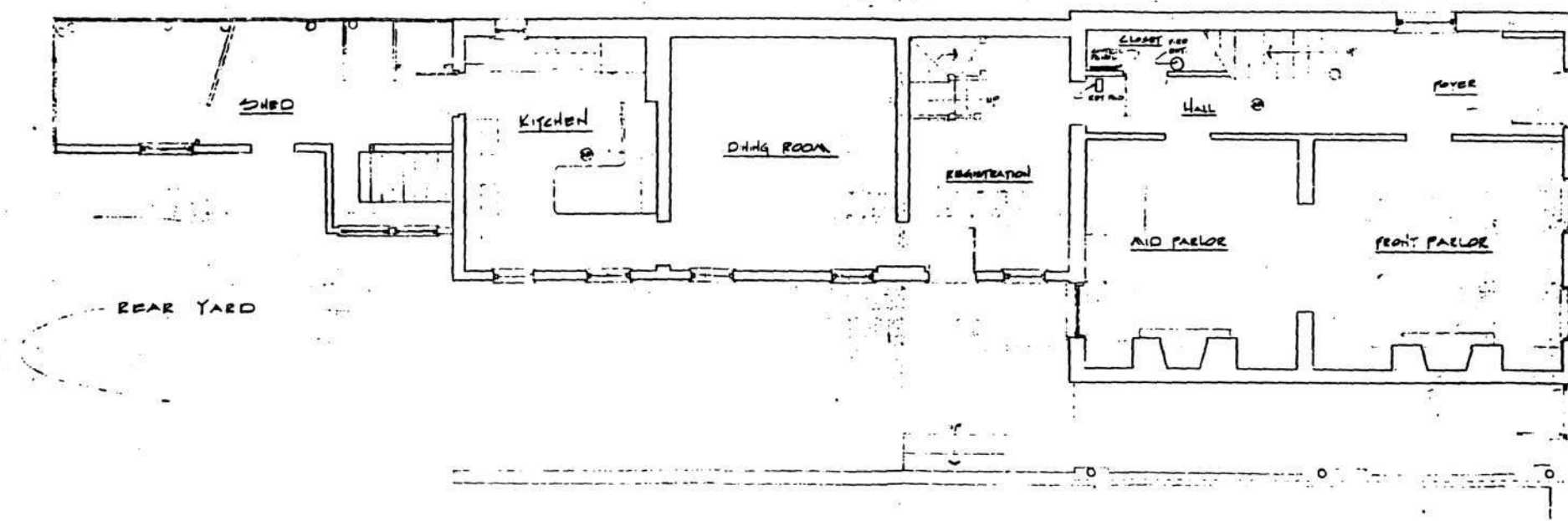
MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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April 1, 1981:	Emma Bird Revelle to John and Marilyn Revelle Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WGL 3396 Folio 653
June 29, 1987:	John S. Revelle, Jr. and Marilyn M. Revelle to Ruth A. Wojcik and Earl M. Meyers Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 4394 Folio 690
April 3, 1994:	Earl Michael Meyers to daughter Michelle Ann Meyers Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 6609 Folio 481
December 28, 1994:	Michelle Ann Meyers to father Earl Michael Meyers Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 6938 Folio 738
March 19, 1996:	E. Michael Meyers and Teresa Giebel to John Allen, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 7370 Folio 512



172 GREEN STREET
FIRST FLOOR

↓ NORTH

AA-515



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION

1 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION

2 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

SE + NE ELEVATIONS

3 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION

4 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIE'S

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

STAIR HALL

5 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

FRONT PARLOR

6 OF 7



AA-515
172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1996
MD SHPO
2ND FLOOR REAR BEDROOM
7 OF 7

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 515

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: SF Res

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent (X)

Good ()

Fair ()

Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Federal

DATE BUILT:

c.1840

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 172 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 33 Par 60

OWNER: John S. & Marilyn Revelle

ADDRESS: 172 Green Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local () State (X) National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()

2. Wall Structure

A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()

B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()

C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:

3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()

Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()

Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()

Bonding Pattern: Flemish

Other:

4. Roof Structure

A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()

B. Other:

5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)

Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:

6. Engineering Structure:

7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
Wings (X) Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()

Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()

Other:

Number of Stories: 3 1/2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 25 x 100

Entrance Location: Right & at side
porch

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()

Development () Deterioration ()

Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()

Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-515

Gabled roof dormer, paired end wall chimneys, corbeled brick cornice; splayed brick arches (later?) at windows and transom lit door; exceptional two-story Charleston Verandah at left side elevations.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Important Federal structure as a type, especially with the very rare (if not unique) Charleston Verandah. Critical to the streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane()Woodland()Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up(✓)Densely-Built Up()
Residential()Commercial()
Agricultural()Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

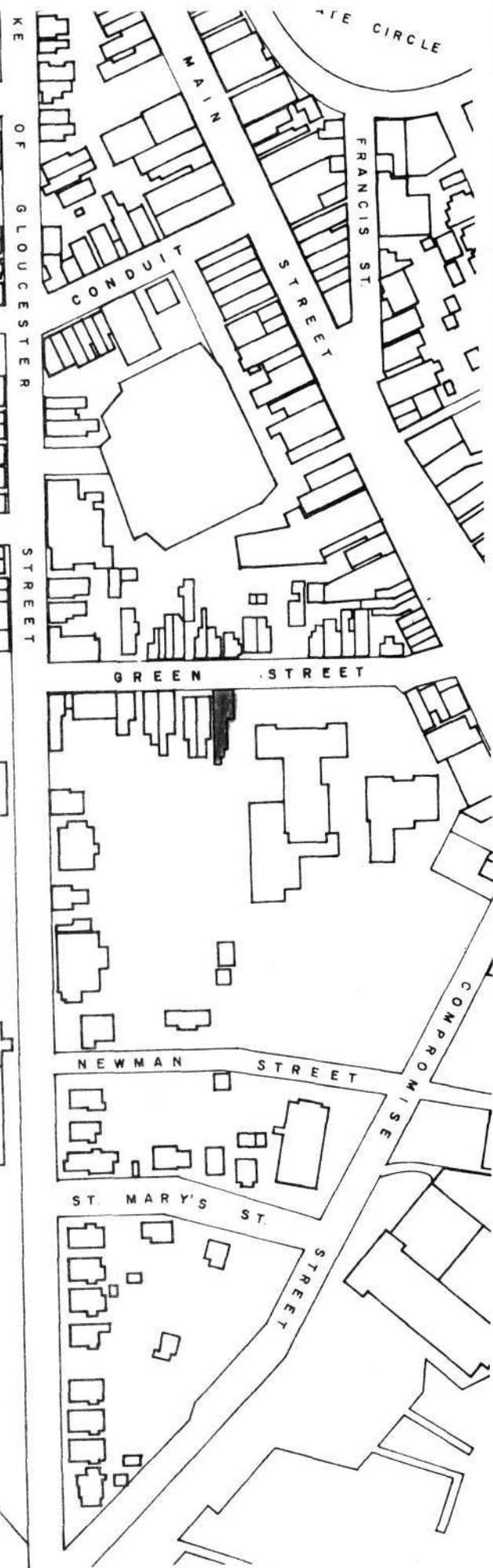
Aug. 1983

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Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 172 Green Street		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Irving Bird PRESENT USE vacant WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES three plus dormer attic		2. NAME Bird House DATE OR PERIOD c. 1840 STYLE Federal ARCHITECT BUILDER	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
<p>The Bird House is an exquisite example of high Federal in Annapolis. It is a three storey brick building with a brown shingle ell on the rear, and a Charlestonian veranda on the 2nd floor on the north side. Above the veranda is a massive double end chimney; there is a triangular roof gable with 6/6 sash. Below a angled brick cornice are three 3rd storey windows 6/6 with louvred shutters. 2nd storey has three 9/6 shuttered windows with splayed brick lintels. 1st floor has two identical windows and a doorway with four light transom and brick lintel. All windows have wood sills. One of the most elegant houses in Annapolis, 172 Green is most deserving of preservation and restoration, regardless of cost!</p>		OPEN TO PUBLIC no	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		poor-fair	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Historic Annapolis, Inc.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD July 19, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



AA 515
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET





AA-513

906

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

172 Green St.
DT / 19 / 67



172 Green

AA 515

Annapolis, Anne Arundel Count

Russell Wright July, 198

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing sw



172 Green

AA 515

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

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172 Green

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